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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/976,806	10/12/2001	Karen Theel	ORCL-2000-165-01	2439

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EXAMINER

ZHOU, TING

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2173

DATE MAILED: 06/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/976,806

Applicant(s)

THEEL ET AL.

Examiner

Ting Zhou

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 October 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER

DETAILED ACTION

1. The applicants' claim of priority over Provisional Application No. 60/240,556, filed on 13 October 2000 has been noted.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

2. Claims 1, 8, 11-17, 19-21, 31, 38 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by <http://www.allrecipe.com>, copyright February, 2000.

Referring to claims 1 and 31, allrecipe.com teaches a computer implemented graphical user interface and method comprising a first window for displaying selectable information in a hierarchical list format comprising recipe names and recipe contents (the first window of the website has a box at the left hand side of the window which contains recipe names, such as "beef recipes", "bread recipes", etc. and a box at the center of the window which contains the contents of the recipes, such as "cornbread", "fruit bread", etc. for "bread recipes"; this window allows the user to hierarchically navigate through a couple of levels of recipes to select a desired recipe) (Screenshot 1); a second window for displaying summary information regarding a selected recipe of the first window (for example, if "cornbread" was selected from the first window, a second window displays summary information, such as comments and ratings for a plurality of cornbreads) (Screenshot 2), the second window comprising a first button (such as the link for

“Broccoli Cornbread”, shown on Screenshot 2); and a third window displayed in response to activation of the first button and comprising detail information regarding the selected recipe of the first window (upon user selection of the button for “Broccoli Cornbread”, a window is displayed in which detailed information such as ingredients and directions for the selected recipe is displayed) (Screenshot 3), the third window comprising a plurality of display portions for editing routing and formula contents of the selected recipe (recipes can be customized, shown by the “Customize this recipe” box, which allow the users to edit the contents of the recipes) (Screenshot 4).

Referring to claims 8 and 38, allrecipe.com teaches a throughput window comprising throughput information for line items of the routing editor window (the output of the particular recipe selected can be edited by changing the serving size) (Screenshot 4).

Referring to claims 11 and 41, allrecipe.com teaches a header display portion comprising hierarchical organization information, a name of the selected recipe, an associated routing name and an associated formula name etc. (Screenshot 8 shows information linking to recipes that are hierarchically organized like the selected recipe, the display of the name of the selected recipe “Baked Fruit Dip”, the associated directions and the associated ingredients).

Referring to claim 12, allrecipe.com teaches a search tool operable to enable a search function to search for recipes (Screenshot 5).

Referring to claim 13, allrecipe.com teaches a right mouse menu displayed in response to activating the right button on a pointing device, wherein the menu comprises a contextual menu that gives access to standard functions and specific options based on the selected recipe (upon

user selection of the right mouse button, the contextual menu shown in Screenshot 6 is displayed).

Referring to claim 14, allrecipe.com teaches a recipe window, wherein the recipe creation window is operable to edit product number and product quantity (recipes are created and submitted by users, as shown in Screenshot 9 and each created recipe indicates the amount of ingredients to use and the amount of servings produced).

Referring to claim 15, allrecipe.com teaches a recipe quantity window operable to edit items comprising recipe description, recipe type, activity factor, and capacity (users can submit recipes by entering and editing information such as a description of the recipe, the type of recipe via the recipe title, activity factors such as preparation time and cook time, and capacity, such as serving size) (Screenshot 9).

Referring to claim 16, allrecipe.com teaches a throughput editor window wherein the throughput editor window is operable to edit line items relating to resources defined for the throughput (the output of the particular recipe selected can be edited by changing the serving size) (Screenshot 4).

Referring to claim 17, allrecipe.com teaches a routing details window operable to edit detailed information on a routing (the user can edit the serving size of the selected recipe, and therefore, in changing the serving size amount, the detailed information regarding the recipe, such as amount of ingredients to use and temperature or time for cooking, etc. are edited as well) (Screenshot 4).

Referring to claim 19, allrecipe.com teaches a recipe validity rules maintenance window wherein the window is operable to edit recipe-related information such as formula use, min/max

quantity, etc. (allrecipe.com can maintain recipes and modify them by editing information such as the serving size; furthermore, the use can edit a displayed recipe's, or formula's use by changing its serving size to display a recipe more suitable for the user's needs) (Screenshots 3, 4 and 8).

Referring to claim 20, allrecipe.com teaches a recipe type maintenance window operable to edit routing type associations (allrecipe.com can modify recipes by editing the recipe and it's associated components and contents) (Screenshot 9).

Referring to claim 21, allrecipe.com teaches a formula components window operable to edit formula components, the formula components comprising product name and product quantity (users can enter and edit recipe, or formula content including the recipe name and recipe quantity, or serving size) (Screenshot 8).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 2-7, 9, 22-27, 29-30, 32-37, 39 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <http://www.allrecipe.com> and Spencer et al. U.S. Patent 5,603,021.

Referring to claim 22, allrecipe.com teaches a computer implemented graphical user interface comprising a list window for displaying selectable information in a hierarchical list

format comprising recipe names and recipe contents (the first window of the website has a box at the left hand side of the window which contains recipe names, such as “beef recipes”, “bread recipes”, etc. and a box at the center of the window which contains the contents of the recipes, such as “cornbread”, “fruit bread”, etc. for “bread recipes”; this window allows the user to hierarchically navigate through a couple of levels of recipes to select a desired recipe) (see Screenshot 1); a detail window displayed in response to activation of a first button and comprising detail information regarding the selected recipe of the first window (upon user selection of the button for “Broccoli Cornbread”, a window is displayed in which detailed information such as ingredients and directions for the selected recipe is displayed) (see Screenshot 3), the detail window comprising a plurality of display portions for editing routing and formula contents of the selected recipe (recipes can be customized, shown by the “Customize this recipe” box, which allows the users to edit the contents of the recipes) (see Screenshot 4), the plurality of windows comprising a header window comprising a name of the selected recipe, an associated routing name and an associated formula name (Screenshot 8 shows the display of the name of the selected recipe “Baked Fruit Dip”, the associated directions and the associated ingredients). However, allrecipe.com fails to explicitly teach the plurality of windows comprising a routing editor window comprising line items representing operations of the routing contents. Spencer et al. teach a method for displaying and editing hierarchical information (Spencer et al.: column 3, lines 44-48 and 54-64, column 5, lines 19-22 and Figure 4A) similar to that of allrecipe.com. In addition, Spencer et al. further teach line items, for displaying and editing, the line items representing operations of the routing contents of the selected recipe (line items shown in the hierarchical tree display are used to display and access

the contents of a particular formula) (Spencer et al.: column 17, lines 50-54, column 21, lines 63-67 and Figure 4N). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of allrecipe.com and Spencer et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the editing method of allrecipe.com to include the display and editing of line items in a router editing window, as taught by Spencer et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to improve the efficiency and accuracy of entering and editing data.

Referring to claims 2, 23 and 32, allrecipe.com teaches all of the limitations as applied to the claims above. Specifically, allrecipe.com teaches displaying information in a hierarchical list format comprising organization names (such as "bread recipes") and recipe names (such as "Corn Bread") (Screenshot 1). However, allrecipe.com fails to explicitly teach the hierarchical list format is a tree structure comprising projects names, formula names and routing names. Spencer et al. teach a method for displaying and editing hierarchical information (Spencer et al.: column 3, lines 44-48 and 54-64, column 5, lines 19-22 and Figure 4A) similar to that of allrecipe.com. In addition, Spencer et al. further teach the hierarchical list format is a tree structure comprising project names (name of the window, such as "Formula Expert - E3"), formula names (such as "@MOD") and routing names (contents of the formulas, such as "P", "12", "5") (Spencer et al.: column 5, lines 19-22, column 23, lines 20-25 and Figures 4A-4O). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of allrecipe.com and Spencer et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the hierarchical display of allrecipe.com to include the tree structure taught by Spencer et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to efficiently represent the flow and relationship of data in a complex and large database.

Referring to claims 3, 24 and 33, allrecipe.com teaches the display comprising laboratory name (such as “brunch recipes”), product name (such as “casseroles”), and owner name (person who submitted the recipe).

Referring to claims 4 and 34, allrecipe.com teaches all of the limitations as applied to claims 1 and 31 above. Specifically, allrecipe.com teaches display portions for editing routing and formula contents (recipes can be customized, shown by the “Customize this recipe” box, which allows the users to edit the contents of the recipes) (Screenshot 4). However, allrecipe.com fails to explicitly teach a routing editor window comprising line items, for display and editing, the line items representing operations of the routing contents of the selected recipe. Spencer et al. teach a method for displaying and editing hierarchical information (Spencer et al.: column 3, lines 44-48 and 54-64, column 5, lines 19-22 and Figure 4A) similar to that of allrecipe.com. In addition, Spencer et al. further teach line items, for displaying and editing, the line items representing operations of the routing contents of the selected recipe (line items are used to display and access the content of a particular formula) (Spencer et al.: column 17, lines 50-54, column 21, lines 63-67 and Figure 4N). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of allrecipe.com and Spencer et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the editing method of allrecipe.com to include the display and editing of line items, as taught by Spencer et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to improve the efficiency and accuracy of entering and editing data.

Referring to claims 5, 9, 25, 30, 35 and 39, allrecipe.com teaches all of the limitations as applied to the claims above. However, allrecipe.com fails to explicitly teach the routing editor window and throughput window being tab activated. Spencer et al. teach a method for

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displaying and editing hierarchical information (Spencer et al.: column 3, lines 44-48 and 54-64, column 5, lines 19-22 and Figure 4A) similar to that of allrecipe.com. In addition, Spencer et al. further teach the routing editor window, containing a throughput window (output value) being tab activated (Spencer et al.: column 8, lines 30-38, column 12, lines 55-62 and Figures 2A-2D and 3A). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of allrecipe.com and Spencer et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the editing and display method of allrecipe.com to include the tab activation of Spencer et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to improve the efficiency and accuracy of entering and editing data.

Referring to claims 6, 26 and 36, allrecipe.com teaches all of the limitations as applied to the claims above. Specifically, allrecipe.com teaches a plurality of windows for displaying and editing a repeat quantity (serving size) (Screenshot 4). However, allrecipe.com fails to explicitly teach each of the line items comprises an operation name. Spencer et al. teach a method for displaying and editing hierarchical information (Spencer et al.: column 3, lines 44-48 and 54-64, column 5, lines 19-22 and Figure 4A) similar to that of allrecipe.com. In addition, Spencer et al. further teach line items comprising an operation name (for example, the operation name "Modulus" for line item "@MOD") (Spencer et al.: column 17, lines 50-54, column 21, lines 63-67 and Figure 4E). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of allrecipe.com and Spencer et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the editing method of allrecipe.com to include the line items comprising an operation name, as taught by Spencer et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to improve the efficiency and accuracy of entering and editing data.

Referring to claims 7, 27 and 37, allrecipe.com teaches all of the limitations as applied to the claims above. However, allrecipe.com fails to explicitly teach a second button activating a display of a formula window comprising formula contents corresponding to a selected line item of the routing editor window, the formula contents for display and editing. Spencer et al. teach a method for displaying and editing hierarchical information (Spencer et al.: column 3, lines 44-48 and 54-64, column 5, lines 19-22 and Figure 4A) similar to that of allrecipe.com. In addition, Spencer et al. further teach a second button activating a display of a formula window comprising formula contents corresponding to a selected line item of the routing editor window, the formula contents for display and editing (when the user activates the display of the function, or formula window by selecting a function from the function dialog and pressing the okay button, the corresponding selected function can be displayed and edited) (column 12, lines 11-35 and Figures 3A-3D). It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of allrecipe.com and Spencer et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the editing method of allrecipe.com to include the display of a formula window, as taught by Spencer et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to improve the efficiency and accuracy of entering and editing data.

Referring to claim 29, allrecipe.com teaches a throughput window comprising throughput information for line items of the routing editor window (the output of the particular recipe selected can be edited by changing the serving size) (Screenshot 4).

Referring to claim 42, allrecipe.com teaches a method for displaying graphical text and images to a user comprising selecting a selected recipe from a displayed hierarchical list of a first window, the list comprising recipe names and recipe contents (the first window of the website

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has a box at the left hand side of the window which contains recipe names, such as “beef recipes”, “bread recipes”, etc. and a box at the center of the window which contains the contents of the recipes, such as “cornbread”, “fruit bread”, etc. for “bread recipes”; this window allows the user to hierarchically navigate through a couple of levels of recipes to select a desired recipe) (Screenshot 1); in response to selecting, displaying a second window comprising summary information regarding the selected recipe (for example, if “cornbread” was selected from the first window, a second window displays summary information, such as comments and ratings for a plurality of cornbreads) (Screenshot 2), the second window comprising a first button (such as the link for “Broccoli Cornbread”, shown on Screenshot 2); and displaying a third window in response to activation of the first button, the third window comprising detail information regarding the selected recipe (upon user selection of the button for “Broccoli Cornbread”, a window is displayed in which detailed information such as ingredients and directions for the selected recipe is displayed) (Screenshot 3), the third window comprising a plurality of display portions for editing routing and formula contents of the selected recipe (recipes can be customized, shown by the “Customize this recipe” box, which allow the users to edit the contents of the recipes) (Screenshot 4). However, allrecipe.com fails to explicitly teach a system comprising a processor coupled to a bus, a display coupled to the bus, and a memory coupled to the bus implementing the method. Spencer et al. teach a method for displaying and editing hierarchical information (Spencer et al.: column 3, lines 44-48 and 54-64, column 5, lines 19-22 and Figure 4A) similar to that of allrecipe.com. In addition, Spencer et al. further teach a processor coupled to a bus, a display coupled to a bus and a memory coupled to the bus to implement a method for managing information (Spencer et al.: column 5, lines 53-64 and column

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6, lines 13-33). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of allrecipe.com and Spencer et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to implement the hierarchical display and editing method of allrecipe.com on the computer system taught by Spencer et al. One would have been motivated to make such a combination to be able to efficiently and accurately display and navigate data in a large complex database of information.

4. Claims 10, 18 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <http://www.allrecipe.com>, as applied to the claims above, and Ishikawa U.S. Patent 6,281,900.

Referring to claims 10 and 40, allrecipe.com teaches all of the limitations as applied to claims 1 and 31 above. Specifically, allrecipe.com teaches display portions for editing routing and formula contents (recipes can be customized, shown by the "Customize this recipe" box, which allow the users to edit the contents of the recipes) (see Screenshot 4). However, allrecipe.com fails to explicitly teach a graphical flow diagram representing operations of the routing contents of the selected recipe. Ishikawa teaches a routing editing tool (Ishikawa: column 3, lines 30-33 and further recited in the Abstract) similar to that of allrecipe.com. In addition, Ishikawa further teaches a graphical flow diagram representing operations of the routing contents of the selected formula (window shown by reference character "736" in Figure 7) (Ishikawa: column 4, lines 57-60 and column 13, lines 32-36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of all recipe.com and Ishikawa before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the editing tool of allrecipe.com to include the flow

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diagram taught by Ishikawa. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to easily and rapidly see the results of the editing.

Referring to claim 18, allrecipe.com teaches all of the limitations as applied to the claims above. However, allrecipe.com fails to explicitly teach a recipe validity rules selection window, wherein the recipe validity rules selection window is operable to edit validity rules. Ishikawa teaches a routing editing tool (Ishikawa: column 3, lines 30-33 and further recited in the Abstract) similar to that of allrecipe.com. In addition, Ishikawa further teaches a recipe validity rules selection window operable to edit validity rules (editing of the settings, or rules of routing) (Ishikawa: column 13, lines 38-50 and Figures 7 and 23). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teaching of allrecipe.com and Ishikawa before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the editing tool of allrecipe.com to include editing of the settings, or rules, as taught by Ishikawa. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to be able to perform editing and maintenance of information rapidly and readily.

5. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over <http://www.allrecipe.com> and Spencer et al. U.S. Patent 5,603,021, as applied to claim 22 above, and Ishikawa U.S. Patent 6,281,900.

Referring to claim 28, allrecipe.com and Spencer et al. teach all of the limitations as applied to claim 22 above. Specifically, allrecipe.com teaches display portions for editing routing and formula contents (recipes can be customized, shown by the "Customize this recipe" box, which allow the users to edit the contents of the recipes) (see Screenshot 4); Spencer et al.

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further teaches a method for editing information (Spencer et al.: column 3, lines 44-48 and 54-64, column 5, lines 19-22 and Figure 4A). However, allrecipe.com and Spencer et al. fail to explicitly teach a graphical flow diagram representing operations of the routing contents of the selected recipe. Ishikawa teaches a routing editing tool (Ishikawa: column 3, lines 30-33 and further recited in the Abstract) similar to that of allrecipe.com. In addition, Ishikawa further teaches a graphical flow diagram representing operations of the routing contents of the selected formula (window shown by reference character "736" in Figure 7) (Ishikawa: column 4, lines 57-60 and column 13, lines 32-36). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of allrecipe.com, Spencer et al. and Ishikawa before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the editing tools of allrecipe.com and Spencer et al. to include the flow diagram taught by Ishikawa. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow users to easily and rapidly see the results of the editing.

6. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar methods for organizing and displaying recipe information.

Conclusion

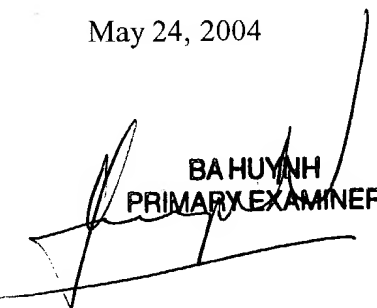
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (703) 305-0328. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 8:00 am - 5:30 pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (703) 308-3116. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

May 24, 2004


BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER